At Camp Scott yesterday a special session of the Supreme Court, Judge Parantd, was held at 3; o'clock p. m., the case in point being a sait of babeas corpus for the delivery of 68 members, being a military company from Pittsburgh, who desire to leave the brig de and are at present detained in the guard bouse. A Oakey Hall appeared for the brigade, and Mr. Reynolds for Hall appeared for the brigade, and Mr. Reynolds for the dissatisfied volunteers. The principal complaint of the latter, it appears, was against the commissariat, though other matters had to do with it. Before the trial was allowed to proceed on its merits, there were two of jections urged by the attorney of the defendant, the first ion-ded on the 35th section of the labeas cor-pus act; both being overruled by the Court, thus bring-ing the exercises us merits. In consequence, of the

pas at; both being overruled by the Court, thus bringing the case upon its ments. In consequence of the absence of Gen. Sickles, or some other reason which did not appear, the case was postponed until ½ o'clock, when as Mr. Reynold's, the Pit shorth men a course 1, did not appear, the case was adjourned indefinitely. The astorities of the brigade represent on this point that, though there was some unnecessary delay, or used by the required presence of Gen. Sickles at Kerr igan's camp to recover a deserter returned by a Pater son pellacman, the legal coursel of Mr. Sickles were on the ground, and prepared to carry on the investigation of questions that might arise under the sair, as d still the attorneys of the planking saw proper to be ave on account of the case not having been brought up within attorneys of the plantiffs saw proper to be and on account of the case not having been brought up within ten or fifteen manutes of the size allotted by the Judge. Another explanation was that Mr. Reynvilds could not get some designation with the same and decided, therefore, for the benefit of bis clients, to rest the case to some future time when he would be better prepared. In the case of Abl agt. Sicklessience of similar import, Mr. Raubin, the attorney for the prosecution, invited no claim to make, the Judge adjourned the Court

Camp Scott certainly deserves creditable mention for Camp Scott certainly deserves creditable mention for the rest and orderly disposition of the tents, and the regular appearance of matters externally. Dollls seemed to be carried on systematically between the hours of 8 and 6. The Brigses Adjutant, a Philadel-phian, reports a little over 1,000 men on the ground. The Brigade Suprem, Dr. Fingley, and his secretary, J. R. Coxe, both Thiladelphians, reports at present a dezener so cases diarrhea and only one death, since the laying out of the camp. This occurred on Sunday night.

right.
Talking with the men, who are generally of splendid Taking with the men, who are generally of splendid material, the only complaint of any sort mentioned to our reporter was that pay was expected, which had not yet been forthcoming. At some distance from the camp ten of the Pittsburgh company were seen standing by the roadside. Among them were two officers holding forth to their followers, and the understanding framen outsiders, based upon, what had been said by among outsiders, based upon what had been said by the disaffected, was that these men had been released and would be followed in small installments by all the

The argument of the Pittsburgh men and their The argument of the Pitzsburgh men and their friends was that, not having been legally sworm into the service, they were at liberty to go and come when they chose. The argument of the brigade interest was that a certain amount of money—about \$300—had been expended in their behalf, and they were now, there-

expended in their behalf, and they were now, therefore, bound, both by law and hozer to repay this
amount or remain in the camp.

To this the other side replies that they had been
promised the right to elect their own officers, &c.,
which was now denied. Officers of the Brigade claim which was now denied. Officers of the Brigade car in that injustice is done themselves, and say the principal difficulties in their camp have arisen from dissatisfactory elections for officers. Companies from a distance, not filled up, expect, it is stated, to retain their own Captains and Lieutenauts, while it is found necessary to blend these companies together, and do away with many chimanauts to commissions; those giving the aggrieved every motive to vindicate themselves by a use of their influences against the officers who have denosed them. THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, consisting of 800 men, commanded by Col. James E. Kerrigan, Low occupying the old Quarantine grounds at Staten Island, has received orders to proceed to Washington immediately, and will doubties leave this afternoon. Within the last two or three leave this afternoon. Within the last two or to days, the regiment has been supplied with good new markets, knapsacks, and other acconterments, so that it is fully prepared to take the field. The men have been drifting constantly while in quarters, and now execute the various company evolutions with passable precision. They have yet to learn the manual of arms, however, as they have not until now had any to drill with. The regiment is composed of hard-working mechanics of various nationalities, but all anxious to proceed to the sent of war. While at Quarantine, they have behaved in a perfectly orderly manner, giving the inhabitants in the vicinity no ground for complaint. Nearly all the officers of the regiment have had mili-Nearly all the officers of the regiment have had mili-tary experience, and take much pains in instructing the men under them. The following are the names of

und C. Chatles; Major-Henry Johnson; Adjutant-Henry F tvage; Quartermaster-John McCook; Sargeon-Daviel Fisk applin-T. Be Walden; Assistant Quartermaster-Jame

iciboleon.
Company A—Captain Holly, Lieutenanta Johnson and Devey.
Company B—Captain Smith, Lieutenanta Fay and Edgeworth.
Company C—Captain McMahon, Lieutenanta Connolly and

copany G-Captain Wallace, Lieutenante Willoughby and opany H--Captain McManus, Lieutenaute Barrett and

Veall.
Company I - Captain Grover, Lieutenants McGaff and Kelly.
Company K - Captain Kerrigan, Lieutenants - and McTenr RECRUITING FOR THE 26TH TURNER RIPLES.

By special order of Gen. Butler the force of this regment is to be augmented by 270 recruits. For this purpose Lieut. Col. Weiss, Paymester Frachling and Louis Roch of the Turner Rifles, have opened a recruiting station at Turner Hall in Orchard street. Lieut. Col. Weiss is authorized to make requisition on Quartermaster Tompkins, U. S. A., for transportation. PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE ASTORIA RIPLE

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE ASTORIA RIFLE COMPANY, BROOKLYN PHALANX.

An interesting ecremony took place as South Brothers I-land on Saturday last, when a beautiful flag was presented to the Astoria Company of the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. Adams. The presentation was made in the name of the Astoria Committee by Lt. Col. Tinelli of the Garibaldi Guard, who made an eloquent address on the eccession the recognity. of the Garibaldi Guard, who made an eloquent address on the occasion, the regiment, consisting of nearly 1,000 men, being formed in hollow square. Col. Tinelli, in the course of his remarks, said "the presentation of colors to a military corps is a solemnity as holy as the haptism of a family of converts, or of a new Christian community. Like a Christian neophyte a soldier, by his oath of allegiance and fidelity to his flag, is bound to support and defend, even at the sacrifice of his life, the principles and interests of which his standard, like the Ark of the Scripture, is the true symbol and exponent." After the presentation the regiment went through various evolutions, which chicked great applause.

RECRUITS FOR COL. BENDIX'S STEUBEN REGI-MENT.

Recruiting offices have been opened at the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery; No. 189 Bowery; at Heid's Hotel, corner Bayard and Bowery; No. 113 Christie street; and No. 87 Walker street. Major Kell r of the Steuben Regiment, is in the city to superintend the recruiting.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-GEN.

WELSH.
The equipment of the 27th Regiment, Col. Slocum at Elaim, is now complete. The only remaining one of the city regiments to be equipped is the 35th, Col. Innes, which will be equipped during this week.

THE ELMIRA REGIMENTS.

Col. Shepard left last night for Elmira, to aid in

forwarding the five regiments, still at that depot, at once to Washington. These regiments go direct to the capital by way of York, Pa. ANOTHER ALBANY REGIMENT TO ARRIVE TO-

DAY.

The 24th Regiment, Col. La Due, from Albany, is expected to arrive in the city to-day. They are to proceed at once to Washington by the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, at present quartered at Yonkers, has received orders to march. To-morrow at 24 p. m., a banner will be presented to the regiment at Yonkers by Mayor Wood. On Thursday, the 4th inst., the regiment will leave their quarters, take the cars for New-York, and after parading through the streets, they will at once leave for Washington.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, GEN.

The uniforms for two regiments at Elmira Depot were yesterday forwarded to that point. This, we believe, completes the uniforming of the thirty-eight regiments of New York Volunteers.

The regular drill meeting of the Civis Rome Guard takes place this evening, and a full company of the original corps, with fresh organizations, is expected to be present. See advertisement.

ARMY AND NAVY.

On and after Thursday, the 4th of July, the Military
Departments of the United States Army, as we learn
from a pretty reliable source, will be as follows, until
forther orders:

Language The State of Discour. Bris. Gen.

conters at St. Louis. Gen. McCellan commanding, for the The Companies of the Beart — Commandant, Gen-bradge atters, troy N Y Comprises the country east bladde atters, troy N Y Comprises the country east bladded places, and its ambilities of and subject to con-trol and a charge

exer or W. Masseron, -Brig Gen. Manufeld con dendonate and Washington, Comprises the State

Headquarters, Forcess Monroe, Comprises Eastern Virginis, North Carolle, and Teonosie.

DEPARTY AND TEONOSIE.

DEP

Diagramments.

Wast-Briedier-General Harney;

URAINENT OF THE Wast-Briedier-General Harney;

URAINENT OF THE Wast-Briedier-General Harney;

URAINENT OF THE WAST-BRIEDING WEST OF the Rocky Mountains, except to portions of it included within New Alextee.

URAINENT OF ONE-Mojor-General McChellan command
ROMENDING OF KENTEGEN-Colonel Anderson commanding;

URAINENT OF KENTEGEN-Colonel Anderson commanding;

URAINENDING OF COLONER OF COLONER SECTION OF THE WAST-COLONER SECTION O

Peodegaarters at San Francisco; embraces the country west of the Roses, Montalian of Uran-Colenel P. St. George Cook: head Enractanear or Uran-Colenel P. St. George Cook: head existers at camp Crittender (fermerly Camp Flowd): emaprises the Territory of Urah, except the purplen of it lying west of the Fifth degree of west longitude.

The benefiquarters of the army are still nominally in Eleventh street, New York, but Gen. Scott now issues orders from the national capital, without dating from this city, as usual.

The United States store-ship Supply was yesterday floated out of the Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and the Harriet Lane floated in. In consequence of the berial of Capt. Ward, work was dull in the yard, and teat which could be conveniently left over was not carried on.

yard, and that which could be conveniently left over was not carried on.

Lesterday there was a general muster of all the troops on Governor's Island, when, in compliance with the usual bi-monthly custom, the entire garrison was reviewed and inspected by the commanding officer of the chief recruiting station of the Eastern and Western Depart nents. Col. Smith inspected over 600 men, who appeared to great advantage; and to-day makes a report of the circumstance to the War Department. The Soldiers at Fort Hamdton were also mustered.

The United States steam corvette Kichmond, of the Mediterranean squadron, is expected to arrive here to-day. She has been absent from the States for several

Mediterranean squidron, is expected to arrive here to day. She has been absent from the States for several months, and has shown the American hag at the principal harbors of France, Russia, Spain, and Italy. She was recalled some time since by the Navy Department to assist in blockading the Southern ports.

The Navy Department will specify to-day the date of general mourning for Capt. James Ward.

The schooner J. M. Lane, lying at pier No. 13, North River, has been chartered by the Government, and is now loading for Fort Fickens. She will carry a cargo of small stores and about twenly time of lie. The steamship Romoke, Couch, of the New-York and Virguia Steamship Company's line, has been laid up. She was at noon yesterday towed over to the Jersey flats, where she now lies at anchor.

The steamer P. T. Heartt, of the Philadelphia Inland line, has been chartered by Government, and will be sent to the Washington Navy-Yard, where she will be alleted into a guiboat.

sent to the Washington Navy-Yard, where she will be altered into a gunboat.

The Detroit Free Press gives the following list of officers of the United States steamer Miebigan:
Commander, John C. Carter; Sargeon, W. Mexwell Wood; Paymaster, J. Geo. Harris, First Leutenant, Thom at H. Sievens, Chief Engineer, Theodore Zeller; Lieutenant, L. B. Paning; Lieuten a. t. James E. Jewett, Lieutenant, E. W. Henry, First Assistant Engineer, Win, H. Rutherford, Second Assistant Engineer, B. C. Victor, S. L. P. Ayres; Third Assistant Engineer, Ba. L. Vancialin; Carpenter, G. W. Elliott, Capian's Clerk, Geo. S. Odell; Paymaster's Clerk, John J. Odell; Master's Mate, L. R. Hannersby, Pilots, William Benton, Alex. St. Bernard.

OBSEQUIES OF CAPTAIN WARD.

The remains of Captain James M. Ward, killed by Rebels at Mathias Point, were received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard at a late bour on Sunday night. Captain Ringold followed them from Washington with a number of the Freeborn screw, in endeavoring to cover whose retreat from a deadly fire the Commander fell at his guns. Yesterday morning the body was laid in state on the poop of the North Carolina, which was draped with the colors for which he fought, and overdraged with the colors for which he longht, and overhung with them at half meet; and greater silence than
that which is common on a man-of-war was observed
on the decks of the ship. The men all knew Captain
Ward. He did much to make them happy and contented. Only half a year ago be gave them some
pleasant theatri als on board the North Carolina, and
sympathized in their joys. His lifeless form was now
among them, ready for burial. The coffin was inscribed with the name, age, (55.) and date of death, on
a thain silver plate, and the sword and uniform of the
officer, with votive flowers, were laid upon it. Many
triends gazed at the features of the dead, which were
preserved in a natural and calm expression. The unnsual bustle of the Yard was empended at about half
past two o'clock yesterday afterneon, when the remains were brought from the ship. No religious service were offered. A detachment of Marinee, with the
band of the North Carolina, were drawn up at the
landing. When the body passed on shore hundreds of
mechanics uncovered their heads, and the ship fired a
heavy guo. The procession was, at once, formed in
the following order:

Marine Escort.

Band. hung with them at half mast; and greater silence than

Marine Escort. Dr. Abernethy, Capt, Gausswort, Capt. Ringold, Copt. Ward's Crew, Sailors, and Marines.
Capt. Meade's Gig's Crow.
North Carolins Ship's Company,
Volunteer Companies.
Revenue Officers.

This cortege passed slowly through the yard, to the measured dirge and the deep maintair of the guns. The Stars and Stripes were at half-mast, and the way was lined with men, and with women, who could spare their tears for a gallant patriot dead. The only immediate relative of the deceased who was present, was the son of the Captain, Mr. Frederick B. Ward, who attended his father in his last moments. The trusty crew that Ward commanded bore after the corpse his crew that Ward commanded bore after the corpse his sword and other equipments. The attendance of the officers now stationed at the Navy-Yard, and in and about New-York, was large and distinguished. The streets through which the funeral line passed to reach Fulton Ferry—Hudson avenue, Hight street, and Ful-ton avenue—paid their silent tribute, and many flags on the route were at half-mast. The remains were re-ceived at the ferry at about 3½ o'clock, and crossed the river in a special boat. On this side they were taken, without further ceremonies, to the steamer Granite State, and immediately embarked from Peck slip for Hartford, where they will finally rest.

WORK OF THE PRIVATEERS.

The second mate of the ship Marshall, of Providence, R. I., which was taken as a prize by the armed rebel steamer Music, off the Balize, has arrived in this city, after an imprisonment in New-Orleans. He makes the

following statement: The ship Marshall had been engaged in the cotton trade between New-Orleans and Havre, and was on her return trip to the former city, and when near her destination, took a pilot, May 15, who said that war had not yet been declared, but possibly it would be, and that he would take the Marshall where the facts could be ascertained, which he did, the mate says, keeping the

Stars and Stripes flying.

Arrived at the Balize, the steamer Music came along-side, to tow the Marshall, as the crew supposed, over the bar and up to New-Orleans. The vessels having been made fast, the crew of the Music took possession the ship. Having secured their prizes, the rebels went out and

captured the Abelina of Boston, in the same manner. Both of the captured crews were taken on shore, a large crowd calling for the immediate execution of "The Yankees." They were, however, safely con-

reyed to prison.

After nine days confinement, the crews were liberated, numbering about 300 men in all, and were invited to enlist in the rebel service. Some of them, finding it impossible to get food, or escape, joined the

BMr. Carr finally procured a pass to come North, and was given a passage on the steamer Wm. Howard to Memphis. He proceeded thence to Chicago, and haves this city for Maine, his native State, this afternoon. He reports that on the line of the Jackson Kaiiroad, about sixty miles above New-Orleans, eight or nine thousand secession troops were encamped when he started on 18th of June. They were armed mostly with shot-guns, though they had a few muskets.

At memohis, where Mr. Curr landed, about two thousand troops were encamped. There were in a miserable state; some of them were unarmed. There

were but but few guns among them; pistols, swords, knives, &c., comprising the bulk of their stock. There were some sand butteries at Memphis, mounting in all four cannon. The steamer Howard had a cargo of cabel, which with wire, was intended to be strung across the river at Kandolph, to act as a blockade, to prove their court from their careful. Present ships coming from points north.

The State of Hillings; Brig.-Gen.

Prevent ships coming from points north.

The following is a copy of the Confederate pass.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.-The State of Missouri, head | Which was furnished to Mr. Carr;

MARSHAI'S OFFICE. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. District of Lemislams.

I hereby certify that Cherles Cach, second mg/c of the shi Maish I, was taken prisoner by S. C. McLellan et al., of the anned sequery Music and delivered to me as such, and I hereb armed stemmer Music and delive set to me as such and I hereby in the certify that on the Still day of May, Bid, by virtue of an act of the Confederate Compress, of the dats of the Plat of May, 1804, and Charles Card was deshayed from prison by me, and it ready forther a raily that the force-ductas here riven to the said Charles Card at the special include of Messer. Sampson & McKee, or of the soot or respectable firms of the City of New Orleans, which certified to me the good and houset disposition and character of the said Charles Card.

C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

New Orleans, June 18, 1881.

DR. SPRING ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS. Yesterday was not apart by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church as a day of humiliation and prayer. In the morning Dr. Spring occupied the pulpit at the Brick Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth street. There was a good attendance. The Rev. speaker announced that the subject of his discourse would be found in the 8th chapter of Isaiah,

discourse would be found in the Stit chapter of Taxans,
the 12th and 13th verses:
"Say ye not A Confederacy, to all them to whom this people
shall say, A Confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor he arraid.
Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and
let him be your dread."
The definitions of the word confederacy were given,
including its signification in law as a combination of
two er more persons to commit an unlawful act.
There were many examples in history of these unlawfol and which completion. There were many examples in history of these unhauful and unholy combinations. A prayer for protection against such a combination was found in the Sid Psalm. The States confederated against Israel were many and strong, and the Psalmist prays that they may be afterly routed and destroyed. It was is view of these frequent combinations that the language of the text was attered. The Lord told the prophet to speak to Ahaz to fear not nor be fainthearted for the tails of these emoking firebrands.

The heritage of the best Government the world had ever seen and been left to me, and according as we

The heritage of the best Government the world had ever seen had been left to us, and according as we were faithful or unfaithful to God, to ourselves and to our posterity, would it be maintained or destroyed. It was obvious that God had a controversy with the American people. If we would avert it we must act wisely in regard to our national sins. What were they? What? Where should be begin? There was covetousness [slaveholding?] which was idolatry, cursing and swearing for which the land mourned, lying and slunder which diagraced the public press, the violation of the Sabbath, the scramble for place—a mad ambision which was the bane of patriotism and the veriest curse of the country. It was a rare thing for those seeking the public favor to be known as housest and true men; self lies at the bottom of their patriotism; they serve their country just so far as patriotism; they serve their country just so far as their country serves them. We could not look for a return of presperity until there should be a return of national merality.

The second topic of the discourse was the duty of

upholding the National Constitution and the Govern-ment which God had given us. Dr. Spring said he ment which God had given us. Dr. Spring said he should probably be accused by some, though he treated by tout few, of wandering out of the sphere of the Gospel in his remarks, as they would necessarily have a political hearing! Had the Church of God no patriotism! And must the pulpt be proscribed from an utterance of that patriotism! The pulpt during the Revolution was one of the principal means of gaining our independence. The political action of ministers, was attended by some perils, and should, therefore, be under the influence of a high and holy principle. Religion ought to be carried into every department of hire, not excepting the conferences of state. It could not be that religious principles were of no account in ine, not excepting the conferences of state. It could not be that religious principles were of no account in our national affairs, while they were of acknowledged importance in everything else. The Bible was full of truth and full of political truth. Those who were now so clamorous against ministers of the Gospel be-cause they stepped forth to sustain our patriotic rulers, did not so much complain of political preaching as of the bible of religious resources. the kind of politics preached. Southern preachers might preach politics and urge their beavers to rebellion. The Rev. Speaker then returned to the formation of the Constitution, when four schemes of government came up for consideration: First, a consolidated form in which there should be no separate State Government. The objection to this plan was that a price of the constitution of rigorous government of this kine over all our extent of territory would necessarily be dispotic. Another would be left the prey of foreign intrigue and the victim of nutual rage, raticor and revenge. The third

victim of nutual rage, rancor and revenge. The third was to form two or more confederacies each to be independent of each other. This was unanimonally abandoned. The one adopted the Union of all the States and people, accorded to the States attention to the minute parts, and to the General Government a protecting cure of the whole.

After enumerating the disasters brought on by the Southern rebellion, Dr. Spring said he knew not that there was any appeal from there evils but the sword. Who waged the present war't it was annusing to hear some persons complain of the Federal Government as waging it. His predilections had been with the South, he had defended the South and her institutions under withering oblocuty at home and abroad, and he would do so still if the issue involved the constitutional rights of the South. But they had driven us to the wall, and we had presented to us the issue of government or waging it.

he had delenced the Souns withering obloquy at home and abrosu, and we had presented to us the issue of government or no government. The time was when the South had friends at the North. He complained of her that she had dealt unfairly. She would fain take away our nationality. We had no idea of peaceable secesion: this was a solecism of government. The blow had been struck, and it was too late to talk about any compromise short of that which involved the complete overthrow of rebellion, and the establishment of government. Sympathy for deluded friends who were with the rebels might be natural, but not always goileless. These sympathies were sometimes appealed to with a crafty design. In conclusion, Dr. Spring extorted his hearrer to recur to God's word, to the Constitution of our country, and there take their stand, and truth, in the cause of God.

Later of the South But they had driven us to the wall, and we had present year, to provide for the payment of ordinance distributors and removers of obstructions from sidewalks—hald over.

It was noticeable that when at the conclusion of the discourse, Dr. Spring turned and invited his colleague to make the concluding prayer that Dr. Hogue did not comply with the request, although it was twice

Immediately after the benediction had been pro-Immediately after the benediction had been pronounced, Hornce Holden, esq., announced that all gentlemen present who approved of the sentiments of the discourse would at once convene in the lecture-room of the church. The men having repaired there, Mr. Allen was called to the chair, and Mr. John A. Bryan chosen Secretary. Mr. Holden then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Cordsilly approving the sentiments of the discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spring and believing that the public good-called the sentence of truth and righteocourses; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to request a copy for publication, and if Dr. Spring accedes to this request, to take measures for its immediate publication end circulation.

The meeting appointed the following genflemen upon the committee: Messre Holden, Bryan, and Allen. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee: Messas. Holden, Bryan, and Allen. The meeting then adjourned.

To a full understanding of the significance of one or two allusions in the sermon, and also of the subsequent meeting, it is necessary to state that the Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Hogue was formerly a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, from whence he was called to be the associate pastor of the Brick Church. Some of the congregation affirm that, since the present crisis began, he has given utterance to no definite rensome of the congregation and that, ance the present crisis began, he has given utterance to no definite rentiments of patriotism in the pulpit, but has referred to the country in such a vague and misty way that his language gave no affirmative evidence of patriotism. As Dr. Hogue has a brother who preached treason in Richmond before it broke out in organized form, and has since become a chaplain in the robel army, with many friends arrayed against the Government, with the fact that his wife is a Southern le many friends arrayed against the Government, together with the fact that his wife is a Southern lady, and understood to hold strong secession sentiments, the congregation have exercised considerable forbearance; but, getting tired of the suspicious, if not disleyal, silence of their pastor, some of the congregation deter-mined that an understanding should be arrived at, and hence the action as recorded above.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS .- The steamer Peer less, Capt. J. W. Wright, excursion trip to Newport and Providence, and return, leaving Pier No. 39 North River (near Canal street), on Wednesday afternoon, July 3, at 44 o'clock. Fare, going and returning, \$2. Passengers will have an opportunity of spending the day in Newport and Providence, and arriving in this city on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock.

Excursion to West Point, by steamer Broadway, leaving foot of Jay street on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, and landing at Amos and Thirtieth streets, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw, Tickets for the excursion,

The steamer George Law, Capt. Crawford, will make an excursion around Staten Island, leaving the pier between Barclay and Robinson streets at 10:30, ring street at 10:45, and Pier No. 4 North River at It e clock, on Thursday. Fare for excursion, 50 cents. A clam-bake excursion by the steamboat James A.

Stevens, Capt. Charles Quinn, to Rockaway, on Thursday, stopping at the Seaside House going and returning. Leaves Catherine Market at 8 o'clock, foot of Spring street at 84 o'clock, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 o'clock. Excursion, \$1.

morning; spending half a day in Now-Haven, and re-

turning next moraing. Fare for the excursion, \$1 50.

Excursion to West Point by steamer Hendrik Hudson, Capt. A. A. Dykemap, leaving Pier No. 4, North River, on Thursday, at 7 1 a. m.; pier foot of Jay street at 8 o'clock, Spring street at 81 o'clock, Thirtieth street at 84 o'clock, returning in the evening. Fare for the excursion, 50 cen's,

The steamer Massachusetts will leave James slip on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Excursions to Harlem every hour by the steamers

sylvan Shore and Sylvan Grove, from Peck slip. Fare ach way, 6 cents. Celebration at Elm Park, Staten Island; oration by

the Rev. Alfred Cookman. Steamers Flora and Pomona leave Pier No. 18, North River, foot of Courtand street, at 8, 91, and 11 a. m.

Hourly trips to Staten Island also by the ferry-boats from Whitehall slip.

The steamer Bridgeport will leave Peck slip on Wednesday, July 3, at 121 o'clock for Bridgeport, arriving in time to connect with all express trains.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Mr. FRO-MENT in the chair.

A preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr.

FROMENT, referring to the action of the Common Council in appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of fitting out soldiers for the war and to aid the families of volunteers residing in the city, placing it in the of volunteers residing in the city, placing it in the hands of the Union Defense Committee, who state that the funds have been exhausted. The preamble says that the Common Council expected that one buff of the million of dollars would be distributed for the relief of the families of volunteers, but only about \$200,000 has been thus distributed. The Union Defense Committee has been requested to report the amount that has been expended to fit out regiments and for the relief of families, and what amount may be expected to be returned by the Government that can be made available for the families of the soldiers. The Controller has expressed an optuton that from his calories to negotiate the bonds for the \$1,000,000 he has reason to believe no more money could be raised at enors to negotiate the boars of the \$1,000,000 to reason to believe no more money could be raised at this time should an additional appropriation be made, as it would have to be approved by the State Legislature before it would be legalized. In view of the lack of employment of laboring men and the action required to help the families of volunteers, the following reso-

to help the findings of volunteers, the holowing reco-lution was adopted:

Resolved If the Councilment concur. That our cliness he and are hereby requested to call a purile meeting or to take such measures as they may deem necessary to relieve the families of the soldiers, and to suggest some plan whereby the poer, worthy, and needy laboring classes may obtain some kind of em-

scriby, and needy laboring classes may obtain some and of em-ployment.

Resolved, Text the Common Council of this city will gindly
on person with any portion of our cliftens in carrying out the size of the shows esolutions, by taking any non-arrest to con-laise or extend the public works that may be desented soften-laise or extend the public works that may be desented softends of the best interests of the city.

Resolved, That a Joint Special Committee, to consist of three numbers of each branch of the Common Council, he appelined or the purpose of impuly, and to ascertish the best course to adouted by the city authorities having a tendency to another our ten execution of the norther of our meaning in detapolation to the execution of the norther of our meaning in detapola-

Mr. Brank was opposed to the resolutions, if their effect would be to place money in the hands of the Union Defense Committee. This Committee, perhaps, had equipped soldiers and sent them out, but certainly the families of volunteers had not been properly dealt with. If there was no better way, the families had better bear in the providence.

better be put in the poor-house.

The Curic stated that the resolution simply called for the adoption of some plan of relief yet to be sug-

sted.
Mr. Trongy said that all the members voted with Mr. Troomer and that all the members voted with the understanding that buff a million dollars was going to the legacit of the families of volunteers. This Com-nitive had taken their pet resiments, and given out their contracts by a star-chamber arrangement; and he would say there was not a decent suit of clothes ordered by that Committee. Fitty per cent was paid over a proper valuation for clothing. The Committee mig 4 be men of respectability and wealth, but either they thruselves or their agents had gone into specu-lation.

Mr. Dayrox believed the Defence Committee had discharged their enerous duties conscientiously, and in a manner which reflected credit upon them. Sail he was opposed to putting the funds of the city into the hands of any irresponsible body of men (in a legal sense), no matter how konorable they night be.

sensel, no matter how koncrable they might be.

Mr. Binnby reiternted his former statement. The troops of this city had been much of the time in a shameful condition. Rhode Island, Massachuetts, and New-Jersey had sent out their regiments much better provided than those which had gone from this city. As to the families of volunteers, they were treated werse than hogs. Women with babes in their same, would be had a wait through the het hours of the middle of the day, to be told on precenting their texticated.

walks—hid over.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots in Twenty-third street, after an almost interminable amount of parliamentary skirmishing, was finally lost for want of a constitutional vote. At this stage, a quorum not being present, the Resolution At this stage, a quorum not being present, the Board was declared adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board met on Monday evening, President Jones

in the Chair.

Mr. Stevenson offered a preamble and resolution. atr. Stevenson offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the amount expended by the Union Defense Committee, for equipping regiments for the war, being considerably greater than it was first anti-cipated, the amount set apart for the relief of families of volunteers is now pearly if not relief of families of volunteers is now nearly if not quite exhausted, and recommending an ordinance to be reported at the next meeting, creating an additional fund of \$296,000 to be used exclusively for the families of Volunteers; said sum to be placed in the hands of the Comtroller for disbursement.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Ordi-

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the series of resolutions recommending a public meeting of citi zens with a view to relieving the wants of families of olunteers.

A resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Depart-

A resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to remove the rails of the Eighth-avenue Railroad between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, and replace them upon the proper grade, the expense to be charged to the Railroad Company, was hid over.

The Board concurred in directing the Chief Engineer to restore to Engine Company No. 18 their engine, and permit said Company to resume their duties.

The Board adjourned to next Monday.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. The Board met last evening, Ald. FRANKS in the

Ald. P. G. TAYLOR offered a resolution, rescinding

Ald. P. G. TAYLOR offered a resolution, rescinding the resolution passed April 22, pledging the city to pay the salaries of clerks and others in the employ of the city, who have gone to the war.

Ald. WALLACE moved an amendment, that the subject be referred to a Special Committee, with the Connector of the Board, for report.

There was some discussion, and the general sentiment appeared to be that the salaries should be discontinued. The amendment was adopted.

An invitation was received from the Colonel of the 70th Regiment to have the city authorities present at the Review on the morning of the 4th inst. Accepted.

the Review on the morning of the 4th inst. Accepted.

An invitation was received from the Hamilton Greys, E. D., asking the authorities to be present at the presentation of a flag to the Company at Lee-avenne Church on the 4th inst. Accepted.

A communication was received from Col. Graham, stating that he had been requested by Gen. Duryce to detail a guard at the Arsenal. He asks one ration per day for said guard. The request was granted.

A communication from Lieut.-Col. Fowler was presented, stating that he had been authorized to enlist recruits to fill up the 14th Regiment. He had succeeded in enlisting 246 men, and asked that they be provided with uniforms, &c., to enable them to join their regiment. The State, he said, could not furnish the necessary articles at the present time, and the United States would not do it until the men were mustered into the service. A resolution was adopted ap-

third states would not do it until the men were mus-tered into the service. A resolution was adopted ap-propriating \$2,500 for the purpose.

The resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board, directing the Tax Collector to omit the annual sale of property for unpaid taxes, in consequence of the embarrassed state of linancial affairs, was rescinded, Excursion to New-Haven by steamer Continental, leaving Pier No. 25, East River, at 7:30 on Thursday lution could effect it.

LA W INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JULY L-Before

Judge BRITS.
THE PRIZE-VESSEL HAWATHA.
The United States agt, the bank Hiswatha, Mr. Archibald, British Census, and others. Chainants.
The closing argument to behalf of the libelants, the
Jovernment, was presented to the Court to day by William M.

varts.
Mr. Edwards said the Court had asked him how much of the Mr. Edwards said the Court had asked him now more of correspondence between the Governments at Washington and England was to be introduced. He would consent that the whole correspondence, as printed by the British House of Commons, should be read.

Mr. Evarts's argument constated of an elaborate review of the facts of the case, and a statement of the principles of law upon which the libelants claimed the condemnation of the vessel.

facts of the case, and a statement of the principles of law means, which the libelants claimed the condemantion of the vessel.

Mr. Evants commenced by referring to the correspondence which had been introduced in evidence between Lord Ivons and Lord John Rossell at discribing the Lord John Rossell at discribing the law the law of the their contents preved that the British Government and its efficies had full knowledge and notice of the establishment of the blockade. He alluded to the argument of Mr. Edwards as to the power of the President to declara war, remarking that Congress only decreed war, but that it was the duty of the President by the oath he had taken to repress all internal commotion, and protect the soverightly of the United States, and in pursuance of that authority he could blockade the ports is order to rescare the power of the Briedentian. As to to the existence of war, he would ask what was there that required a judge not to know and not to feel that a present war existed?

Where was the Clark of this Court but on the field of bettle at the head of his regiment. He had dropped the pen, and wrote his record with the point of his sword; and yet the Judge and the father sludge lietts) should be called upon to doubt that there was war. It could not be denied, and the proposition of his flearned friend that war did not exist, and a blockade had not been established, was untenable. After referring to the facts of the schure of the vessel, which he alleged had attempted to run the blockade had not be condemand.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

States should not be condemned.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

MODE OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN PRIZE COURTS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States and others, captors, vs. the bark Hiawatha and corgo, her owners, the British Consul and others, claimants.

In the progress of the trial of this cause, and in rela-

In the progress of the trial of this cause, and in reas-tion to other cases pending on the trial docket, various inquiries and questions were made concerning the proper method of in-tuating and conducting suits in prize cases. Judge flets stared that there was a fundamental distinction be-tween the mode of creating Frize Courts under public law and that of bringing their powe s into action is the United States, al-though the general functions of the courts in both instances are essentially either.

The action of this tribunal cannot therefore be con-

Taird. The action of this tribunal cannot therefore be con-lled by any mandate or privilege granted by the Executive partments to the parties litigant, touching the proceedings in soil, or by other means than by plea filed appul acts, or mo-or application in Gent by the District-Automey, who is smass ities and the official representative of the Government in act.

tt.

sech : Tels principle disposes of the discharges, dispensaor releases alleged to have been given by the Executive Dements of Government in several cases now in prosecution in it as price, as well as those which may be interposed here-

Rer. $F_{ij}(t)$: The recognition by Congress of princ-law as a system f jurispredence, is an implied adoption of its cardinal doctrines to the sations policy; and that general law furnishes rules of crision and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and practice in the prize courts of the United States, exception and provide the prize courts of the United States, exception and provide the United States, exception and the United States,

into the saltonal polity; and that general law numbers are decision and practice in the prize courts of the United States, except as waited by our local law.

South: Setalog by a heliterent power of the property of its enemy would, by principles of natural law, change the ownership thereof and render it the property of the captor; but in ambiguous on of that describe, the price-law intercepts the absolute authority of the conqueror over his capture, and reality possession of captured resperty to Prize Commiscioners, to be held by them are all the property of the property of the capture, and reality in the hand of the Commiscioners, and transfers it to the cut-day of the Court.

Seventh: Proceedings in prize causes in Court are essentially summary. Placing the cases on the trial-docket, is adequate notice of trial by and to all parties. Final judgment may be

by actioned to out that, unless the admirally Court by out of departing from it with a Until the suit is brought into the Admirally Court by suid process against the prize, proceedings are conducted ormably to the general prize-haw; and the Court will foresting upon the possession of property in the hands of Prize obscioners, except in case of extreme necessity.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' COURT:—Before Commissioners
ELLI-ort and Owen.

THE FRIZE SCHOOKER MARY CLINTON.
The schooner Mary Clinton, from Charleston to Newcouns, laden with rice, whose capture as a prize by the U. S.
steamer Fowhatan at the mouth of the Missischpi River has,
been before reported, was transferred to the Prize Commissioners
to day.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-JULY 1 .- Before Just The Court was opened this morning, but no business as transacted. The Court adjourned to next Friday.

SUPREME COURT-CHANDERS-JULY L-Before Justice The room of Part I, first of the Circuit, being smoced, Judge Leonard held Sopreme Court Chambers there to The calendar for the first Monday contains about 100 mo-

Before Justice Bannand—Divonce Cases.

Phebe A. Struter agt. James M. Struter. Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Henry Spicer agt. Mary Jame Spicer. Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Herry Spicer agt. Mary Jame Spicer. Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

DECHSTONS.—George Stoker agt. Ray W. Potter. Motion denied, with \$10 costs, with leave to defendent to serve within ten days an answer, ke, with costs of this motion.

Sigmund Houseman et al. agt. Jeane Emanuel et al. Motion to discharge attachment denied, with \$10 costs.

Lewis Reasons et al. agt. Jonas C. H. Tupper et al. Motion grasted, with costs.

Richard S. Roburtson agt. Nicholas H. Denniston. Motion content on costs.

unted; no costs. Wm. H. Fry agt. Wm. McEily et al. Preliminary objections verruied. Adeiico D. Underhill agt. Sidney Underhill. Referred back to ide further proof, etc. David Bidgelow agt. Wm. Godderd. Motion denied, with \$10 Thomas J. Coleman agt. David A. Mitchell. Motion to vacate

der of arrest denied, with costs. In re. Accounting of Bidley Watte, general guardian of Sarah atts. Order granted. Benjamin Probts agt. Cornelius V. Anderson. Motion denied; cests to abide event.
In habeas corpus of John Dowdla and James Dunn. John Dunn is discharged. The commitment is clearly insufficient. Chales Sagory et al. at. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TRUE-JULY L-Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Joel W. Frost, administrator, agt. John F. Betz.
Order of reference to take account as provided in opinion. D.
D. Field for pisintiff; L. S. Chatfield for defendant.
Ellen Miller 3gt. Puels. Case settled. C. Schaffer for plaintiff; E. G. Delavan for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TRUE.—JUNY 1.—
Before Judge HILTON.
Racey agt. Racey. Motion to amend complaint granted on payment of \$10, costs of the motion, and stipulating to rest his case on the exidence already before the referee.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS. CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY .- The

Special Committee appointed by the Common Council f Jersey City, have made their arrangements for the elebration of the coming national anniversary, as follows: There will be a national sainte fired by a detachment of the Hudson County Artillery at sun rise, roon, and sunset. At 3 p. m. there will be appropriate exercises at the Metropolitan Hall, consisting of an oration by Isaac W. Scudder, esq., the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Wm. Dickinson, and music and singing.' In the evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, there will be a fine display of fireworks at Van Vorst square. The Jersey City Police will parade on that day for the first time in full uniform, similar to that worn by the New-York Police, when they will be inspected by the Mayor and Police Committee. Two or three companies of the Home Guard will also parade in the fore part of the day.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Two young fellows named John Fallen and Edward McBride, arrested by Officers Carroll and Mann, were brought before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City yesterday merning, charged with robbing Frederick K. West and James Brundage, residents of New York, of a gold watch and chain, valued at \$250; also, a dirk-krife and pistot. The latter named persons had spent the day at the camp of the Anderson Zonsves at the Bay Hopes, and returning late at night concewhat intoxicated, fell into the hands of the accused, who receeded in relieving them of the property above named. The Officers, however, had watched their proceedings, and effected the arrest. The prisoners were committed for trial.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT .- City Marshal Ellis re ports that for the month of June, 102 persons were committed to the CRP Prison. In Jersey City, for petty offenses. Over one half of these offenses are attributable to rum. Notistiy—Ire-land, 110; England, 11; United States, 22; Germany, 5; Wales,

SANITARY INSPECTION.—The City Inspector reports, for the week ending June 29, that the number of sinks and water-closets cleaned was 370; leads of night soil removed from the city limits, 1,433; dead horses, 40; dead cows, 3; dead goat, 1; dead hogs, 17; dead dogs and other small animals, 1,270; number of barrels of offal, 1,000. The number of pounds of unsound, diseased, or unhealthy meats, &c., seized or removed from the city limits, were, of beef, 850; veal, 200; mutten, 150; fish, 1,000; poultry, 450; pork, 300; tripe, 1,500; sausages, 98; cheese, 350.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of cews for the Associated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock his morning:

this morning:
San Francisco, June 19, 1861.

The Republican State Convention is now in its secand day session.

The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that

The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that parly is sing sine of success at the next State election. Lehand Stanford was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted inderses the Administration, denounced Secession and the doctrine that State allegance is superior to National, and expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in appport of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing of the rebellion. Also adopted resolutions expressing profound grief at the death of Judge Douglas's death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East to stock the road for the daily mail service.

son Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East to stock the road for the daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Co. left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Caurchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about 300 miles from Fort Churchill enstward, and the line will be extended about the rate of five miles per day.

Samuel H. Dash, a prominent citizen of Shasta County, died at Shasta on the 18th.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted. A correspondent of The Tomes gives the following account of two weeks' operations of the Indian hunts on the Northern border of the State: "I suppose you have had the news up to the 27th of May, from W. J. Reed, and from his reports you do not give us credit by 14 with the amount killed. May 30 was one of the greatest days in our campaign from the fact that at 1 o'clock a. m. we started from our camp with Lieut. Collins at the head of the party, and, after traveling until about 6 a. m., we came in sight of half an hour, we went to counting the dead, and found 25 buck Indians killed, and about ten wounded. We found no guns, but got twelve quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then came June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We found no guns, but got twelve quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then came June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We then burned the muches, and started back to camp. June 8, had another fight, killing seven. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them."

Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of J

ere. This morning Col. Lippertdrilled, on Washington This morning Col. Lippertdrilled, on Washington square, several companies of his volunteers. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East if the Government does not send them with the funds for transportation. They little doubt that the steamship companies will give them full passage to New-York, or if that expectation should prove baseloss there is a sort of general suspicion that Sam. Branner will expend \$10,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. Lippert's regiment is not only nearly full, but he saws that from the interior enough have tendered.

Col. Lippert's regiment is not only nearly full, but the says that from the interior enough have tendered their services almost to make up another regiment.

Arrived 19th, ship Ashland, Gordesaxi, 17th, British war steamer fartar, Vancouver's led n'; ship Isabelia, Cardiff; 19th, ship Don Quixote, New York.

Sailed 16th, ship Baid Eugle, Hong Kong; Sierra Newsda, New York, Amaswao, Valparaleo: Avery, Mazetlan; 19th, ship Membon, London.

The mosket this week has been exceedingly doll, with the seneral downward tendency of prices, sithough there has not been enough trade to justify noticing any positive decline.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece. MONTREAL, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The steamer Golden Fleece, from England, with troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 p. m.

troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 p. m. to-day.

ACCIDENTS.—Patrick Graham, a boy 14 years of age, residing at No. 36 Mulberry street, had a portion of his left hand blown away while firing a pistol. He was taken to the New York Hospital..., Philip Grasson, a member of New York Rugnia Co. No. 36, had an arm and leg fractured on Sonday evening, in returning from a fire at Harlese, by being thrown from the tengue of the engine to the pavement while descending a hill. He was conveyed to his residence in Sixty-seventh street, near Broadway.

Markets—Carrectly Reported for the N. Y. Tribene.
ASHES—The market is without much activity, sales of Pearls
at #5 6870 #5 75, and Pots at #5 7674 #5 762.
COTTON—The market continues fairly active, and prices
gradually advance, sales of 2,000 bales. We quote Midding
Uplands and Gulf at 1476/15c.
COPFER—Very hitte is doing; the stock of Rio is large—estimated at 15,000 bags; no sales of memori have been made.
COPPER—American Ingot is lower; the sales are 100,000 fb
Labor at 152 615c, cash.

copyeth—American legot is lower; the sales are 100,000 is Loke at 17.00 ibe., cash.

Dyk-WOODS—A good demand prevails for Logwood, and prices have improved, but with a limited supply transactions are set isseed, askes of 100 tams Junaica at \$15.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Carel Flour is fair, but at irregular rates. The receipts are large, and a further advance in freights gives beyon the advantage. The medium and better graines are quite heavy and are pleaty. The sales are 14.00 bits, at \$3.00 \times 4.00 for large line western, and \$4.00 to 16.00 to 16.00 \times 4.00 \times 16.00 \times 4.00 \times 16.00 \times 4.00 \times 16.00 \times 16.00 \times 4.00 \times 16.00 \times 16.00 \times 4.00 \times 16.00 \t

itrandywine, and \$3 for "Marsh's Calete."

GRAIN—The Wheat market is steady, particularly for Spring, and is more active; the inquiry is mainly for export; common white is neglected, and is lower at the close; the receipts are large, but the supply of Prime Club and Spring is moderate; sales of 71,600 bush. Chicago Spring at 73,690; 123,000 bush. Chicago Club, at 92,705c; 18,800 bush. Milwankee Club, at 78,70 bush. In midde rate is for very amutty; 127,150 bush. Amber lowe and Wisconsin, at \$1,77,200 bush. Racine Syring, at 92,70 bush. White Canadian, at \$1,10 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, th lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. In lots, at 71,80 bush. All bush white Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. White Michigan, at \$1,20 bush, in lots, at 71,80 bush. In lots

MOLASSES -Very Intelligence on private terms.
STOCK JULY 1, 1981.
Hhds. | STOCK JULY 1, 1981. | Hhds. | Cuba Muscovada | .082 | Cuba Clayed | 505 | Porto Rico | 5,864 | New Orleans | .082 | Cuba Clayed | .083 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .084 | .08 1,072

RICE—The market is quiet; sales at \$5.252.55 12.4 100 is, so to quality. The market is firm, and a fair demand prevails; also of 950 hhds. Cobs at \$4.2550, and 169 hhds. Porto Rice at \$2250. We amer stock on hand this morning: Stock ist July, 1861: Cuba, 61.994 hhds.; Porto Rice, 9,470 hhds.; New Orleans, 4,652 lhds.; English Islands, 589 hhds.; St. Croix, 193 hhds. Total, 75,389 hhds.; boxes, 25,625; bags, 191,646; Melado, 7,426. SALT—The market continues quiet. We have only to notice a sale of a cargo of Turk's Island, 250 2700 bush, on terms got made public.

TEAS—The trade is moderate, and holders of all kinds are firm.

firm.

TALLOW—The inquiry is moderate and the market is quite leavy; sides of 20,000 in good to prime City at \$600 (e.g., cosh. WOOL—The market is exceedingly dull, the receipts as yet of the new dip have been very light, owing to the stagnation is this business. The only demand that has prevailed has been for the low qualities suitable for army clothing; small sairs have been made in the interior at 20020c., the latter price for very fine. tine. WHISKY—The market is easier; sales of 400 bbis, at 152 1540

Receipts of Produce. July 1.—16.223 bbls. Flour, 356 bbls. Oatmeal, 1,256 pkgs. Whisky, 43.66 bush. Corn, 212,636 bush. Whest, 35,328 bush. Oats, 6,669 bush. Mark, 5,570 bush. Rye, 60 bbls. Ashes.

Passengers Arrived

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Hammenia, from Hamper and Southampton—
F. Hammer and family, L. Lucasson and family, Mr. and Mrs.
F. H. Rosenbaum, E. Neigenfeind, E. Scalla, P. Reidnitz, E.
Benvik and family, T. M. Martin, G. Lang, V. Gered, L. Tanta,
W. Gahillor, Carl Von Gahirark and two daughters, T. Hohlekamp, L. Eilel, N. Rosenstyn, F. Karn, A. Othersin, B. Brasensteine, W. Schmidt, M. England, L. Futtener, G. Tranz, G. L.
Lammi, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, B. Belliz, R. Von Kenig, H.
Brocher, C. Hantenberg, B. Alexander, L. Wehle, H. G. Hillman, A. Whelen, O. Butone, Mr. and Mrs. E. Godderd, A. Vighi,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilarde, D. Goitind, B. Gett, F. Gatfan, and Mrs.
in the steerage.